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WEEKLY CONFEDERATE

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No. 33.

"Ah Vanitas Vanitatum."

Come, children, let us shut up the box and the puppets, for our play is played out!

Within a short time past, certain signs of the "releating" of the Northern mind seemed to appear, certain evidences in the "back of obduracy" seemed to open, certain inclinations towards peace seemed to show themselves, these of our papers who had always been of opinion against the wisdom and policy of our war, taking the lead in raising such cry, but who had, likewise always held that any advance from the enemy was promptly to be met, accepted the indications, and we, in common with others, were fain to hope that some sense of retreating reason was beginning to manifest itself. The return of Vallandigham from exile—the bold defiance of Long, Harris, the Woods in the House of Representatives—the public meetings where peace resolutions were adopted—the tone of the most respectable of the Northern press—all this furnished to many minds among us evidences of a growing change; and we accepted this opinion. Besides this, the employment by Lincoln of his two emissaries, Jacques and Gilmore, to proceed to Richmond and "see President Davis"—their advent and the reported colloquy, impressed many with the sentiment that popular opinion was pressing even upon the radical minds of Seward and Lincoln.

It then became the fashion to "play into the hands" of this opening peace proclivity, which promised to grow by cultivation, and to ripen into a public willingness for "peace on any terms." We accepted the fashion, entered the arena, and loaned our share to bolster this "sentiment du monde."

In this spirit our articles were written whenever we spoke of aristocracy—of the possible discussion of a Convention of all the States—of the "discussion of reconstruction." We had not only this object, to help if possible, any feeble plant of peace sentiment just springing up, but we had a further purpose, to show to those who doubted, how great our own anxiety has ever been for peace, and how prompt we would be to meet any appearance of such a solution of our difficulties whenever it came in such shape that a loyal mind, in the submission to the government and to the general welfare, could take action. But now the fashion has run out. It has had its day. In the language of the text, the puppets have danced, and the "play is played out."

The Chicago Convention has met; McClellan, and Pendleton, of Ohio, have been nominated; a platform of peace on the basis of reconstruction, to be arranged by a Convention of all the States, adopted; and the body has adjourned, to meet again, if necessary. Frank Pierce, Fillmore, Vallandigham, Thomas Seymour, Voorhees, the whole crowd of Woods, have "gone up," in a sense; and Dean Richmond, Belmont, the hards and softs, Tammany and Mozart, have done the work—read old time words—open filagree work, through which can plainly be seen all the artifices, fraud, stratagem, device, cunning, dishonesty, selfishness and reguery—the well-known "platforms of ancient" platforms. The Convention and the Convention work, is nothing more than a Yankee photograph. Every feature, prominent member of that corrupted organization, the Yankee politician is reflected to the life in this assemblage and its doings. Nothing elevated, nothing exalted, has emanated from its operations. No love of country, no dignified patriotism, no pure humanity, all its action, all the stimulus which produced its action, may be summed up in self, political trickery and political quackery. Out against us; how to beat Lincoln; what to say to accomplish it; what to leave unsaid for fear of hindering it; more misapprehension of the popular intelligence; more unequivocal distrust of the popular integrity; more unqualified exhibition of their own want of both intelligence and integrity. In other words, the platform is double-headed. It is like peace with independence, if that will elect the candidate; and peace only with reconstruction, if that is necessary to success. So that the Chicago Convention has done nothing more than refer the question of Lincoln's re-election back to President Davis, Robert E. Lee and the Southern armies.

This is the view which we are to take of it. If we gain victories—if we repel the invasion—if we even hold our own until November—then McClellan will be elected, offers of armistice will be made, propositions for a "Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means for the cessation of hostilities," will be extended to us, "to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States." And we may go further and say—if our successes are material, then the last clause of the above proposition may be stricken out, so as to terminate it at "hostilities," with some other basis than the "Federal Union of the States." All depends upon ourselves. It is the vigorous resistance of this, the fourth campaign, up to this time, which has brought our enemies to talk at all of peace. How far our vigor and success have affected them, may be seen in the fact that even Lincoln and his horde, with all their hate and venom, have been brought to relax their bloody programme of universal confiscation and the hanging of

the rebel chiefs. Just in this moment, it is a serious misadventure that we have lost Atlanta. It is not an unexpected blow. After the strategic movements to the rear, by which General Johnston justified his previous reputation of a masterly retreat, until the enemy were brought to the gate of the city, it was hardly to be expected that Hood, however brilliantly he might fight, could do more than postpone the inevitable destiny.

No doubt our loss, of material of war will be heavy, and the cost of a decided advantage be afforded to the Yankees, more decided and prominent, because it is the isolated advantage to the enemy of 1864. The occupation of Atlanta too, we presume, will be followed by further movements—movements which can be averted but in one way—and that is by bringing into the field all the available force of the nation.

But for absenteeism, desertion and that extraordinary perversion of judgement which keeps out of the service so much capable material, Atlanta would never have been evacuated, however put in jeopardy by Johnston's "art militaire."

This reverse should be accepted as a useful lesson. It should stimulate renewed effort to increase our forces. All classes of society should unite with zeal and energy to press those who can bear arms usefully, to enter into the service. We repeat, we need men and no one can fail to see that we have them in abundance, who will look around him from any point of observation where he may happen to be. We quote from the Richmond *Sentinel*: "Every soldier, every aged and infirm man, every minister of the gospel, and every woman, should now keep ward and watch—detect, shame and expose all laggards and deserters, and encourage those who stand to their posts."

The *Daily Constitutionalist*, of Augusta, has gotten considerably twisted, by reason of having been a very "negligent student in North Carolina politics" and its article on Platforms, which we copy, does not altogether unravel the twist. In this article he essentially mixes up with our contemporary, the *Conservative*, of this city, and gives us credit for what the latter is wholly entitled to.

The *Conservative* is a paper lately established in Raleigh, we believe as the special organ of Governor Vance. As we understand it, it is a party paper, representing a political organization; modestly styling itself *The Conservative Party*.

The *Confederate* is not a party journal; but was founded into existence and is sustained by a very numerous class of intelligent and patriotic citizens—"patriots and property holders," as they are sometimes called—for the purpose of breaking down party spirit, or of so modifying it during the war, as to enable all sincere lovers of the Confederacy to act together for the national welfare. It is a paper largely supported, for the reason that it eschews party platforms, and plants itself on the broad principle that, now, while the nation is at war—invaded, and its existence threatened, there ought to be but two parties—our country and its independence; and our enemies who make war upon us.

As to the principles enunciated by the *Conservative*, and which it would seem to seek monopoly for, in the party called Conservative—they are such as all patriotic men can readily sustain—and if not claimed as exclusively for a party, they fix a status where all can act together.

The *Constitutionalist* well says that these "great principles of civil and constitutional liberty," having since been "put forth by President Davis in his message and acts."—Indeed, his whole administration has been a striking illustration of true, sound conservatism.

For the Georgia platform of Governor Brown and Mr. Stephens, we never had much respect; and the *Constitutionalist* exposes the folly and mischief which it contained. It was one of the things we had to forgive in Governor Vance; that he had anything to do with it. We should be glad to indulge the hope that the comprehensive principles professed by the *Conservative*, may find an unbroken support. There will then be no necessity whatever for party, except the party of the country.

PLATFORMS.

Some days since, in an article upon the triumphant election of Gov. Vance to the gubernatorial chair in North Carolina, we said, "This election has demolished the 'Georgia Platform,' if that detectable subterfuge ever had an existence, which we much doubt." We can certainly repeat this, and not mistake or be in error.

The Raleigh *Confederate* feels called upon to say that it has not only not done so, but has sustained what was known as the "Georgia Platform," which was really the North Carolina platform, and then gives the following as constituting this celebrated framework:

1. The supremacy of the civil over military law
2. A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.
3. No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.
4. An unbroken front to the common enemy, but timely and repeated negotiations for peace by the proper authorities.
5. No separate State action through a Con-

vention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

6. Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions to all their party.

This may be the North Carolina platform—two believe now that it is—but there is a "prior claim." One Jefferson Davis, and certain armies, which have made some little character in the world for bravery and gallantry, built this platform some three years since, and have cemented it forever with the best blood of the South.

We, as others, may have been a "very negligent student in North Carolina politics," before the late election, for it was difficult to tell how little truth there really was in the boasts of the Holdens; but we are happy in informing the *Confederate* that we have now graduated, and have no hesitation in planting ourselves upon the above platform; but the affair known for a few days as the Georgia Platform, was not the broad and comprehensive one set forth above.

There was a strong whisper hereabouts of separate State action in the matter of peace; there was talk of counter revolutions; there was a decided combination spoken of in resistance to certain acts of the General Government; all of this we said the North Carolina election had demolished, if it ever had an organized existence in this State, which we doubt.

And these "great principles of civil and constitutional liberty," which the *Confederate* says Governor Vance advanced in advance of Messrs. Brown and Stephens, had the honor of being put forth by Jefferson Davis in his messages and acts still in advance of either of the gentlemen named.

But enough of this. We had no quarrel in our article with either Gov. Brown; Vice-President Stephens or Gov. Vance—but only spoke of the "little scum and dirt" that will arise to the surface when the waters of opposition are stirred by great men.

The result of the North Carolina election quieted the waters, and gave to the world assurance in the integrity and patriotism of the great mass of the people—when the dirt settled to the bottom, its appropriate place, we looked into its broad bosom, and were astonished at its purity. And we said so. That's all.

"What Do You Think?"

Since the evacuation of Atlanta, we have been asked a thousand a ones times, what we thought? Now our thoughts are numerous, several, intricate, circumstantial and real. We have numerous thoughts (and they assume the shape of strong opinions) that Hood will beat Sherman yet. Our several thoughts are that Sherman will several times wish he was on the "other side of Chattahoochee before he gets there. Our ubiquitous thoughts ride us fairly like over the broken column of Yankee feigned soldiery; while our circumstantial thoughts make us adopt the old motto—"circumstances alter cases." But the stern, old real surmises come to our rescue, and like a brave old war, wrestled from the briny deep by a strong spar, we rise from the storm and read on the distant horizon—"All will work right—all will be well."

But what do you think, reader? We have told our thoughts—what do you think? We met our old friend Chucklehead yesterday, as we were going to dinner—late dinner—had been sick for a day or two and was feeling better—off appetite was excited for the first time for several days. He asked us, but we parried the question—"What do you think?" With an elongated neck he replied—"I think the Yankees have got us!" Alarmed, excited, astonished, we cried—"where?—now!" "Well!" just then old Phlegie came up with a phib as long as a Pelican's bill—and he informed us that we remembered (which we did not) about his predictions of such and such gloomy things that were to happen—and just as he had buttoned up his "good!" our good friend Littleheart gave us the wink, and with a gracious smile to him for the delivery, we repaired with him towards our sanctum, minus our dinner, when we met a sweet little girl whom we knew well, and we wanted a pure thought. "Lillie," said we, "what do you think about the ugly Yankees down about Atlanta—are they going to whip us?" "Law I no, sir; not unless God's asleep; and mama says his eyes are always open, and he sees everything. No sir (said she) the Yankees can't whip us, for God is looking at them!" and little Lillie, like a comforting cherub as she is, left us and went her way. We wouldn't give her philosophy for all the Chuckleheads and Old Phlegies in creation.

General Hill's Official Report.

The following is Gen. A. P. Hill's official report of the battle fought at Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, on the 26th ult.:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
August 31, 1864.

Colonel: I have the honor to report the correct list of results in the fight of the 26th, at Reams' Station. We captured twelve stands of colors, nine pieces of artillery, ten caissons, twenty-one hundred and fifty prisoners, thirty-one hundred stands of small arms and thirty-two horses.

My own loss in cavalry, artillery and infantry, is seven hundred and twenty men killed, wounded and missing.

Very respectfully,
A. P. HILL, Lt. Gen.

Col. W. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

"I wonder where those clouds are going?" sighed Flora, pensively, as she pointed with this delicate finger to the heavy funeral masses that floated lazily in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder," said her brother.

The Yankees have decided that deserters from our army are liable to draft, but will not be assigned to duty against the rebels. Refugees are also liable.

late from the North

THE FIRST DAY OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Chicago Convention met on the 29th, and the New York papers of the 30th are full of what was said and done there. We copy such of the preliminary proceedings as are interesting. Governor Seymour of New York, withdrew his name on the 23rd, positively, and the New York delegation, then being polled, stood: For McClellan, 58; scattering 18. Ohio delegation: McClellan, 16; scattering 10. Indiana: McClellan, 13; scattering 9. Illinois: McClellan, 18; scattering 6. Illinois delegation: McClellan, 10. Betting was freely done at four to one that McClellan would be nominated on the first ballot. At 12 o'clock on Monday the Convention was called to order by August Belmont in a short address, in which he said:

"The past and the present are sufficient warnings of the disastrous consequences which would befall us if Mr. Lincoln's re-election should be made possible by our want of patriotism and unity. The inevitable results of such a calamity must be the utter disintegration of our whole political and social system, amid bloodshed and anarchy, with the great problems of liberal progress and self-government jeopardized for generations to come. The American people have at last awakened to the conviction that a change of policy and administration can alone stay our downward course, and they will rush to the support of your candidate and platform, provided you will offer for their suffrages a tried patriot who has proved his devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and provided that you pledge him and ourselves to maintain their hallowed importance by every effort and sacrifice in our power."

He nominated Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, for temporary President, and the nomination was carried. Ex-Governor Bigler, on taking his seat, made what might be called in peace times a "Union" speech, saying a great deal about the North, South, East and West rallying under the Constitution, (what Constitution?) which is of no interest to our readers in the Confederacy. After the appointment of the proper committees, various resolutions were read and referred. Among them was one by Governor Hunt, of New York, for a convention of all the States; one by Mr. Long, of Ohio, asking Lincoln to suspend his draft for 500,000 men until after the Presidential election; one by Mr. Price, of Missouri, pledging all the (United) States to stand by each other if the "rights" of any one are trampled on by Lincoln; and the last one by Mr. Allicks, of Pennsylvania, re-affirming the Monroe doctrine! The Convention then adjourned till the next day.

CHICAGO, August 31—1 o'clock.—The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock. The Wigwag was densely packed, and the crowd outside greater than ever.

Immediately after the Convention was called to order, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Haley, of Chicago.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That this Convention shall not be dissolved by adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall designate.

The President then stated the question before the Convention to be on ordering the previous question, to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, and it was ordered without dissent.

The vote was then taken by States, the chairman of each delegation announcing the vote of each State as they were called:

| State | McClellan | Seymour |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Maine | 5 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 7 | 0 |
| Vermont | 5 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 12 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 4 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 6 | 0 |
| New York | 33 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 7 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 26 | 0 |
| Delaware | 0 | 3 |
| Kentucky | 0 | 7 |
| Ohio | 16 | 6 |
| Indiana | 9 | 31 |
| Illinois | 16 | 0 |
| Michigan | 7 | 0 |
| Missouri | 7 | 4 |
| Minnesota | 4 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 3 | 0 |
| California | 5 | 0 |
| Oregon | 3 | 0 |

Several delegations having given their votes for Horatio Seymour, when the call of States had been finished, Mr. Seymour declined the nomination. He knew General McClellan did not seek the nomination. That able officer had declared it would be more agreeable to him to resume his position in the army; but he will not honor any less the high position assigned him by a great majority of his countrymen because he has not sought it.

"We are now appealing to the American people to unite and save our country. Let us not look back. It is with the present that we have to deal. Let by-gones be by-gones." He would pledge his life that when General McClellan was placed in the Presidential chair, he will devote all his energies to the best interests of his country, and to securing never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people, under the laws and Constitution.

The President then announced the vote, which was received with deafening cheers.

Immediately after the nomination, a banner, on which was painted a portrait of McClellan, and bearing as a motto, "If I can't have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle," was run up behind the President's platform, and was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers.

A communication was received from the Chairman of the session of the People's Association of New York, claiming to represent twenty thousand citizens, accompanied by resolutions pledging the members of the Association to the support of the Chicago nominee. Mr. Villandigham moved that the nomination of George B. McClellan be made the unanimous action of the Convention, which was seconded by Mr. McKee.

Governor Powell and Judge Allen, of Ohio, made brief speeches, and the question was taken on making the nomination unanimous, which was declared carried amid deafening applause.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution to the effect that Kentucky expects the ratification of Gen. McClellan, when inaugurated next March, will be to open the prisons and set the captives free; which was carried unanimously. The Convention then voted for Vice President. The first ballot resulted as follows: James Guthrie, 654; George H. Pendleton, 544; Daniel W. Voorhees, 18; George W. Gales, 26; August Drake, 9; J. D. Catton, 13; Governor Powell, 32; John J. Phelps, 8; Blank, 3. On the second ballot, New York threw its whole vote for Pendleton. The other candidates were then withdrawn, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was unanimously nominated.

Mr. Pendleton, being loudly called for, could only promise to devote himself in future, as in the past, with entire devotion to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our government—the rights of the States and the liberties of the people in the future as in the past. With the hearts of millions of freemen with the Democracy would again build up the shattered fragments of the Union and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last.

An executive committee of one person from each State will be appointed; and it was resolved that the Democracy of the country are requested to meet at different cities and have mass ratification meetings on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Convention.

THE COMING DRAFT IN THE UNITED STATES—PREPARATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE FOR NEXT MONDAY.

Yesterday ought to have been quite a lively day in the United States, if the signs in the papers from that country are to be believed. Both the Government and the people are preparing for the draft—the one, to enforce; the other, to resist it. In New York city there are rumors of another riot, and the Government has sent troops there to prevent any uprising. A New York letter says:

George Dawson's Washington letter to the Albany Evening Journal of yesterday, affirming that the draft will certainly be enforced on the 5th proximo, and that the proper precautions have been taken to guard against resistance to it, is having a much wider reading here to-day than communications from that source are usually honored with. Mr. Dawson is principal proprietor of the *Journal*, and as his personal relations with the President are understood to be intimate, he is understood to speak on such subjects as if "by authority." The effect of his assurances on the public mind are visible in the general relinquishment of the hitherto prevalent idea that the drawing would be deferred. Apart from Mr. Dawson's assurances, however, I may state that we have satisfactory assurances from higher (official) sources that the draft will be enforced on the day alluded to. Provost-Marshal-General Fry telegraphs (this day) to General Hayes to spare no pains to have all the arrangements perfected by the 1st proximo. There is reason to believe, also, that a numerous body of Western troops are now on their way towards this city with a view to the maintenance of order.

In Illinois the revolution fever seems to be high from the following extract from a letter giving an account of a meeting at Springfield on the 21st ultimo:

"The Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Clay Dean next spoke. He laid it down as a distinct proposition that there were two rebellions at present in this country—that of Davis and that of Lincoln. We had been fighting the former and now he would like to fight the latter a little. He declared that the Democratic party were responsible for all the villainies of the Administration. The way to correct the war was to refuse to vote supplies, as the Congress in England were doing. He asked the King. If this would not suffice, then we should appeal to a higher and a mightier power—that of revolution. He was in favor of Union, but not the bloody one sought by abolitionism. You could not bring a herd of cattle to one of their number freshly slain. At the second stand, during this time, the Hon. Lewis Ross, Hon. Cris. Kribben, of St. Louis, and Josh Allen, of Williamson County, addressed a crowd. The speech of Cris. Kribben was a violent scolding one, such as the Hon. Cris. would find it unhealthy to deliver at his home in St. Louis. He took the bold ground that the war was *prima facie* wrong, and that the Federal Government had no power and no right to coerce a State. It was such a speech as should have caused the ears of every Democrat hearing it to tingle with shame for listening to a moral traitor."

Altogether the tenor of the assemblage was much more conservative than that at Peoria on the 3d. In point of numbers, I should estimate it at about four thousand. Every thing passed off in quiet so far as we know. I send a brief synopsis of the resolutions passed, to wit:

Resolution first re-affirms the devotion of the Democracy to the Constitution and Union, and also to the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1800; further, that the Democracy of Illinois reiterate and adopt the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of 1861, which disapproved of coercion as bringing on the horrors of civil war.

How far the purpose of resistance in Indiana may go, may be gathered from the fact that an immense amount of arms has been imported into that State, and by the following extract from a letter dated at Indianapolis, August 19th:

Facts, just come to light, put a new face on the address of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party. Its session, of two days and nights, was one of perplexity and peril. On the one hand was the defiance of the peace wing of the party from its non-committal neutrality, which had seemed good

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JOB WORK.

JOE WORK of every description will be done on the Confederate, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Confederacy.

stunning proportions that the secret Order proposed revolution at once. There were present at that meeting of the committee his friends, and the Government by the sword, Joseph K. Egerton, of the Fort Wayne district, was also with the committee. On the 6th of June, 1863, he denounced the Burnside and Harshall policy in Ohio and Indiana, and said: "The end of these acts of despotism must come, either by Mr. Lincoln's administration wholly abandoning them, or by their resistance by the people even to death." Such were the men who met to squelch the scheme for revolution, planned by the Sons of Liberty, who fixed the 16th of this month for raising Governor Morton and other officials, getting possession of the arsenal, liberating rebel prisoners, establishing a provisional government, and arraying the National Guard in rebellion.

Bingham, of the *Sentinel*, and Bishop, State Auditor, were called up before the committee, and admitted they belonged to the Order, but were not in its inner circle, and did not know of the plot.

McDonald returned from the North on Saturday. He met the committee, and H. H. Dodd and J. C. Walker, State Agents at New York, were called before them. At first they were defiant, but admitted that revolution had been planned. Athen was to be Provisional Governor. The Order was to strike, at the same time, at Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois. That they had recently met Sanders and Holcomb at Clifton, Canada, and agreed on this plot. McDonald asked Dodd, "How many troops do you think there are about Indianapolis?" He answered, "There are enough," said McDonald, "to whip you and clean out your whole Order in the State."

McDonald and others of the committee protested against revolution now as madness, and prevailed on Dodd to send a secret circular, by virtue of his authority as Grand Commander, ordering the various Lodges to desist from revolution now. The circular was sent, and the 16th passed off without the revolution planned by the Order.

This revolution throws new light on the advice of the State Central Committee to the Copperheads to form open armed organizations, and proves that the whole intent is to put, in the name of law, arms in the hands of Democrats, and then make them allies of the secret Order in a revolution which has been postponed for a more convenient opportunity. Meantime, these Copperheads will strive for a provocation for civil war.

CONGR. REPT. Sept. 1, 1864.

Dear Bulletin.—The friends of our gallant young townsman, Lieut. Fred. Ford, were surprised and delighted at his sudden and unexpected arrival in this place a few days since, fresh from beyond the line of Dixie. He was captured in one of the battles fought in the vicinity of Petersburg, about two months since, while serving as aide-de-camp to Gen. Barringer. While en route with other Confederate officers, for their future, and what preceded to be their almost interminable shade in some leaky prison house in the distant North; Lieut. F. made his escape by leaping from the train when it was under full headway, between Washington City and Baltimore. It was emphatically and in a double sense, a "leap in the dark;" the night was dark and the future was no less so. The recital of his subsequent adventures during a tramp of 400 miles in the enemy's country, is extremely interesting and edifying, and may be given to your readers at some future day, when its publication cannot have the effect to increase the difficulties of others placed under similar circumstances.

Yours truly, HEBRON.

At a fancy dress ball in Paris, France recently, a lady was seen in a very frocked dress, wide, flowing, and waving, an abundance of green grass. She was politely asked by a gentleman what she presented. "The sea, monsieur. 'At low tide then, madam.' The lady blushed and the gentleman smiled.

DURHAM GEN. Birney's recent raid in Florida, a bright little girl was found alone at one house, her parents having absconded. She was rather non-committal for she did not know whether the troops were Union or Rebel. Two fine dogs made their appearance while a conversation was being held with the child, and she informed one of her questioners that their names were Gilmore and Beauregard.

"Which is the best dog?" asked a bystander.

"I don't know," said she "they are both mighty smart dogs; but they'd either of 'em suck eggs if you don't watch 'em."

The troops left without ascertaining whether the family of which the girl was so hopeful a savior, was Union or Rebel.—*London paper*.

SUELA GANE.—A correspondent of the Columbia *Guardian* says, it is not necessary to gripe up the Chinese sugar cane. Immediately upon cutting it down, it is the generally received opinion that the cane must be ground up soon after it is cut, or it will not answer the purpose of making molasses. But experiment has shown that if the cane is cut and placed under cover, and placed in an upright position, so that the air can circulate through it, it will keep for months, and at the end of several months it can be ground up and will make very near as much molasses as if it had been ground up when first cut. This statement is made because there is an immense crop of it, and there will be very great difficulty in finding mills sufficient to grind it.

VANITY OR HASTY FAIR.—The story related the following incident, which occurred during the visit to St. Louis a few years since. A young lady of the hotel, when she heard one of the ladies who had just left, said: "Do you know who that is?" "No," was the answer.

"That," said the other, "is the celebrated 'Traveller'."

"What had he done?" "Died," was the answer.

THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

Of course the evacuation of Atlanta is the signal for another onslaught upon the President; and the cry at once goes forth—If Johnston had not been removed, this great evil would never have befallen; or it had befallen, it would have been under different circumstances. Well, it may or it may not be that Atlanta would not have fallen under Johnston precisely in the way it did; nor are we sufficiently informed yet, to say exactly what it did fall; but our own opinion is, that if Johnston had been kept where he was, our whole army would have been now about St. Marks, in Florida, and Johnston would have been debating in his own mind, whether he would "fall back" into the Gulf of Mexico, or ask to be relieved.

This is our opinion: it may not be worth the snap of a little finger; if it is, it is a small favor we bestow in giving it to the world, and the world owes us nothing for it, as we charge nothing.

We formed a slight acquaintance with Gen. Johnston at Manassas, and were greatly impressed with him as a military genius—perhaps the more impressed with him because everybody else seemed to be—and we did not hear him say anything of the kind, anything to contradict it. Afterwards we were in the retreat from Manassas, and if we knew anything of disorder and confusion, we should undoubtedly say that retreat was both. We were again in the retreat from Yorktown. Magruder had kept the enemy at bay there, with a very meagre force, by pure strategy. When Gen. Johnston commenced to retreat, the army commenced to demoralize. The demoralization was checked by the fight at Williamsburg. On that day a complete success, not followed up, was effected on the right. On our left, the 24th Virginia Regiment and the 5th North Carolina, were sent in to drive back the enemy, which they did gloriously; but although there were two brigades in five hundred yards, and three or more regiments within half that distance, support was withheld from them, and they were ordered to find their way out under a cruel exposure, at a sacrifice not yet surpassed in the war. Had they been supported, the "affair" on the left would have been a success quite equal to that on our right. Had General Johnston that day made a general engagement, McClellan would never have fought the series of battles around Richmond. If a general fight had been tendered the next day, about West Point, the army of Gen. Johnston was in better plight to cope with the enemy than it ever was afterwards, notwithstanding the subsequent reinforcements.

But the gambuts were flanking us; and we had to "fall back." Up to that time it had been our opinion, that if the enemy divided his force by presenting a portion on our front and sending another on the flank, if we had time to whip the detachments, that this was the Napoleonic system. At the Seven Pines we saw Gen. Johnston again. On our right the attack was successful; on the left, where Gen. Johnston was, it was a failure; and his wound relieved him from the observation of a sad repulse. But as soon as he left the army, not in time to save the splendid Merrimac at Norfolk, but in time to save Richmond, retreats ceased and fighting in earnest began. The star of victory, under the auspices of Gen. Lee, appeared above the Confederate horizon. If Gen. Johnston had remained in command of that army, we verily believe he would have been "fought by" McClellan to the Rocky Mountains, when Fremont would have "taken him up," and flung him back to the Mariposa gold mines in California. Since the days of Xanophon, there has been no master of the art of retreat like Gen. Johnston. Xanophon could compare with him, for he retreated with the ten thousand "elven hundred and fifty-five" Persians, and got home safe after retreating two hundred and fifteen days. As for Hood, he is not to be named in the same year; for Johnston retreated over a hundred miles in two months across mountains, valleys and rivers; while it has taken Hood full two months to fall back twenty-nine miles.

Johnston gave up town on town; but Hood has only been able to surrender one. Johnston had an evacuation every two or three days; Hood hasn't had but one in two months. Of course there is no comparison.

The fact of it is, seriously, to the minds of ordinary people, Gen. Johnston's strategy looks not only mistaken, but culpable. That there were points between Dalton and Atlanta where he could have fought a general, decisive fight, it is scarce possible to doubt. He had an excellent army, reputed to approach nearer in point of number to the enemy than Gen. Lee's ever was; well appointed, confident and anxious to test their force against the foe. There must be a wonderful change in the art of war, if no general engagement could have been brought on in that whole distance, except by assaulting entrenched lines. If there could, then Atlanta, the territory, the country needed the risk of a general battle.

No far from fault attaching to the President, his course was a necessity. Had he not been restrained by the fear of doing injustice, and applied the remedy sooner, he would not have escaped assault, perhaps would have drawn it more severely; but Atlanta might be saved. It has fallen, and as far as we can see, the blame is on the shoulder of General Jos. E. Johnston.

Gen. JOHN H. WINDER.—The report mentioned in several of the papers recently that Gen. John H. Winder had been removed from command at Andersonville, Ga., is entirely without foundation.

The published correspondence between Lieutenant General S. D. Lee and General Forrest, and the Yankee General Washburn, indicates that this dreadful war is assuming a fiercer shape, and that the "black flag" under which the cry will be no quarter and indiscriminate slaughter, is about to be raised, at least in that portion of our invaded territory embraced within the commands of the two officers above named. (Since the withdrawal of General Lee to Atlanta, Mississippi is now under General Dick Taylor.) The position taken by our officers is a plain and manly one. They seek not to engrave upon a war already one of intense bitterness, and on the part of our enemies of diabolical cruelties, any new practices opposed to the regulations of humanity which civilized nations recognize; and Gen. Forrest has gone further, and acquiesces himself of the imputations falsely charged upon him, of ordering, at Fort Pillow, the massacre of prisoners already surrendered. Indeed, he proves conclusively, that the unusual slaughter at that place was the result of the conduct of the enemy's forces, who retreated under cover of their gunboat, with arms in their hands, continuing to maintain the struggle because of some anticipation, derived from the statement of their Yankee officers, that they would not be treated as prisoners of war, but would be slaughtered on their surrendering. Gen. Forrest having thus acquitted himself, proceeds to interrogate Washburn, to learn whether, previous to the battle of Tishamings creek, the negro troops "did not take an oath before Gen. Harbert, not to show quarter to his (Forrest's) troops;" and further, "whether Brig. General Sturgis did not announce that no quarter would be shown to Forrest's men?" On the 19th of June, Washburn replied to this communication, and therein admits that such oath was sworn to by the negro troops, and that they did, with his knowledge and sanction, enter the fight with that determination. The Yankee General then proceeds to enquire if it is the purpose of the future of General Forrest to hold captured negroes as prisoners of war, or as slaves, or murder them—as announcing that if these negroes are admitted as prisoners of war, then the oath of indiscriminate slaughter will be withdrawn; but if not, (says this redoubtable knight,) "let the oath stand, and upon those who have aroused this spirit by their atrocities, be the consequences."

Let us pause for a moment, to contemplate this announcement. There were a body of negroes, numbering many thousands, belonging to their masters and residing upon their plantations along the Valley of the Mississippi; they were a contented and happy race, whose wants were liberally supplied, and whose recognition of the rights of their owners to their labor and service was very distinct. They were property—property by the laws of the State, and property recognized by the Constitution of the United States, which the government of Gen. Washburn still profess to respect and obey. These negro slaves, the property of their owners, were forcibly abducted from their homes by the soldiers and subordinates of Washburn. Having no quarrel nor cause of quarrel with their owners, they had neither motive nor desire to do them any harm—hence, they are forced, and bribed together, to enlist into the Yankee army, and thus to commit insurrection against their owners, and a capital felony against the laws of the States. After being so enlisted, they are admonished by those who have them in charge, that those whom they have thus made war on, will show them no quarter—that they are doomed to relentless slaughter—and thus admonished, they are pushed to the front in every assault. Of course there can be but one result: the battles in which they engage become more bloody, because expecting to be slaughtered, and having been told that they would be, the negroes feel no safety in surrendering, and either fight or attempt escape when both are useless.

Was there ever in the world such an exposure of meanness, cruelty and depravity, as this record of Washburn makes up? It is one consummated plan of villainy, by which yankee cowardice, having found an instrument to interpose, to run its dangers and do its fighting, impels that instrument to its extermination by deception and falsehood.

The conclusion of this correspondence by Generals Lee and Forrest is worthy of the bold and patriotic leaders of a righteous cause. They refer the decision of the question as to the status of negroes, whether as slaves recovered or prisoners of war captured, to their government. They leave no room for doubt as to their intention upon the point of saving the life of captured negroes; for they shew considerable numbers already in their hands. They administer a fitting rebuke to the supercilious threatener, and after indicating to him that the feeling and policy of the Southern soldier is to capture and not destroy the negroes, they convey to Gen. Washburn that when he assumes the onus of fighting the negro under the "black flag," it will be understood that the teacher of this system will be held responsible, and the darkness of its gloomy folds shall envelope in the same doom the white associates of the dedicated negro.

And as a basis of future understanding, Gen. Forrest puts two pertinent interrogatories: "Do you intend to slaughter my men who fall into your hands?" "If you do not intend to do so, will they be treated as prisoners of war?"—which he accompanies with this announcement whereby to obtain a categorical reply: "I have over two thousand of Sturgis' command prisoners, and will hold every officer and private as a hostage, until I receive your declaration, and am satisfied that you carry out in good faith the answers you make, and until I am assured that no Confederate soldier has been foully

dealt with from the day of the battle of Tishamings Creek to this time." That this necessary act of boldness and determination will meet the support and approval of the Government, is without doubt; and the burden of the responsibility for the future, will depend on the leader. If our enemies shall add in this war to their outrageous enormities the horrors of the black flag, as sure as God reigns their retribution will be commensurate with their villainy.

Why Hood was not Reinforced.
There are many who have wondered why, and others who have blamed President Davis because Forrest was not sent to Sherman's rear to break his communication and thus compel him to retire from below Atlanta, instead of sending him (Forrest) to Memphis. If these fault-finders will remember there was at that time twenty or thirty thousand yankees in North Mississippi making preparations to make their way northward, in the direction of Mobile or Selma. This formidable Yankee force threatened the most prolific granary of the South, and even had they failed to capture the important points above named, the destruction and desolation of this region would have cut off the principal supplies of the army of Tennessee. Thrice has this gallant chief in saved the nation from desolation, and he lived Mobile and Selma from impending capture. By his dash into Memphis the "Wizard of the Saddle," with a small force, has whipped 30,000 Yankees, and sent their great expedition back to the cover of Memphis and their gunboats.

Could he do more to decide the fate of the campaign of the West? Were these grumblers advised of the immense supplies sent from Alabama to the army of Tennessee they would be compelled to admit that the Department, or if you choose, the Commander in Chief, has kept Forrest in the right place. The telegraph this morning reports him in Mobile on the 7th, and Sherman has doubtless fallen back to Atlanta to have an eye on him and Gen. Dick Taylor.

Mr. C. E. Parish, at Millboro', North Carolina, gives notice, that a gentleman in that town, noted for his great liberality to soldiers' families, and to his country in general, authorized him to pay for him to each deserter who voluntarily comes in and reports to Mr. Parish, who is guilty of no other crime than desertion, the sum of one hundred dollars, as an inducement for them to return to the help of their comrades in arms, and to wipe out the foul stain of desertion from their character. General Order, No. 54, issued by Gen. R. E. Lee, and our own Governor's proclamation, are a sufficient guarantee for their protection.

We wish all good citizens in Virginia, as well as our various sister States, would take an equal interest in procuring the return of absentees to the army. It will rescue these offenders from disgrace and ruin, save the community from pests, and aid the military defence of the country.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

We differ from the Richmond *Sentinel* in its comment on the foregoing proposition from a "gentleman in Millboro'." That the proposition conceived in excellent spirit, we doubt not; but we think it would have a most injurious effect.

How will the true and faithful soldier take it, that the deserter who has fled in the hour of danger and sought through the woods, and thereby forfeited his life, shall not only have the forfeiture remitted, but shall be paid a hundred dollars for the operation, if he will only come back! It will be but a poor compensation for fidelity.

And how will the deserter take it? Why, on the first opportunity he will desert again, in the hope to take in some other patriotic spirit. Of one thing we may be sure, the deserter who is returned to duty per force of this bribe, will be a worthless comrade to teach soldiers with. No. The proper mode to keep away deserters, is to hold the country intolerable for them—to punish the hardened ones, and above all, to hold to the strictest account those who induce them to desert and those who harbor them. It ought of rewards have to be given, let the brave and faithful have them.

Gen. Morgan Betrayed and Murdered.
The circumstances of the killing of the late lamented Gen. Morgan, are briefly stated by the Lynchburg *Republican* of Wednesday, as follows: General Morgan with his staff, had his headquarters at the house of a Mrs. Williams, in Greenville; and on Saturday night she determined to betray her guest and have him murdered. With this view she left her house at an early hour in the night and rode by an unfrequented and unguarded way to Bull's Gap, a distance of fifteen miles where the yankee forces were encamped, and there informing the Yankee commander of her errand, a troop of cavalry was immediately detailed and sent under her pilotage to perform the cowardly work. They entered Greenville undiscovered and before daylight surrounded the house in which their intended victim lay all unconscious of the danger that menaced him. By some means he was aroused before they entered the house, and running out into the yard attempted to make his escape, but the foe was around him on every side. Drawing his pistol he fired five shots at his murderous assailants who were firing heavily upon him, and at length a musket ball entered his heart, killing him instantly.

Gen. Morgan's men being aroused by the firing, soon rallied and drove the enemy from the town.

The husband of this Mrs. Williams, who played such a conspicuous part in this drama, (and for which, if the facts be as stated, woman though she is, she should be hung as high as Haman.) is a member of Barnard's Staff. She and her children, we learn, were immediately ordered to leave our lines, and she is now doubtless receiving from her Yankee friends the reward of her murderous treachery.

The Capture of the Georgia.
We have high authority for stating that the steamer Georgia, reported captured in the Northern papers of the 7th, was not the Confederate cruiser which has been doing such good service among the Yankee shipping. The captured steamer was some time ago dismantled and sold to a British merchant at Liverpool, was loaded with a British cargo, and put upon the line between Liverpool and Lisbon. The "protest" entered by her captain against her seizure was, therefore, made in good faith, and may lead to trouble between the Yankee and British Governments. The following are extracts from European papers concerning the affair:

[From the London Shipping Gazette, August 24.]
London, August 24.—The supposed capture by a Federal war steamer of the Georgia, formerly in the Confederate service, but lately publicly disposed of to an English merchant at Liverpool, has produced considerable excitement among the underwriters, who contend that the act was illegal, and demand the immediate attention of the Government to the seizure.

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, August 25.]
Private telegrams received at Liverpool announce that the Federal frigate Niagara has seized the ex-Confederate cruiser Georgia, bound to Portugal, landed her crew, and sent the ship to New York.

Liverpool, August 24.—The master (Withycombe) and thirty-three of the crew of the steamer Georgia have been landed at Dover by the Federal steamer Niagara. The Georgia, it will be recollected, was, for a length of time, engaged as a Confederate privateer. She arrived at Liverpool a few months ago, and was publicly sold to Mr. Bates, of that port, for £15,000 or £16,000; was subsequently taken up by the Portuguese Government for the conveyance of mails from Liverpool, Lisbon, to the Azores and back; and it appears she was in transit to those ports when her capture was made, with her cargo.

The affair has caused much excitement in the North. The Herald says of it:

The Georgia, when seized, was under the British flag, and her captain entered a protest against her seizure. The event excites much controversy. It is rumored that the capture was effected under consent of the British Government. There is much difference of opinion as to the legality of the capture; but general satisfaction is expressed.

Some attributed the quick recovery of gold this morning in part to the capture of the private Georgia, under the British flag, the impression being that it may possibly lead to entanglements with England.

Northern Politics.
The following extracts from the Tribune, will show the drift of the Presidential canvass. We premise by saying that McClellan's nomination has caused the malcontent Republicans to give in their adhesion to Lincoln:

Two McClellan men crossing the Wall Street Ferry Saturday evening, when the news of their election at Atlanta was known—one said privately to the other, "Well, we will elect Little Mac in spite of all the victories! What a confession!" The Democrats have no hope of getting into power except by the success of the rebellion.

Why were the McClellan men so downcast on Saturday? They knew that their hopes of success were diminished by the victory at Atlanta. Their best chance of party triumph in the defeat of the National arms, and they know it. Is there a patriotic party?

The Tribune charges that McClellan is supported both as a War and a Peace candidate, and says:

It is barely possible that the majority of the voters of the North may be so infinitely anxious as to accept a candidate so lied into office—him "the perfect gentleman, devout Christian, &c."—but we shall not believe it until proved. Meanwhile, we shall leave no means untaken to expose those who daily bread is their daily shame, by such devilish deception.

In order that our readers may perceive the justice of our remarks, however, unqualified in their familiar Saxon, we subjoin the following paragraphs:

The Daily News says:
"The triumph of the peace party in the Convention at Chicago, was not only assured by the character of the resolutions passed, but in the nomination of George H. Pendleton, the eloquent advocate of peace, whose whole record in Congress makes it manifest that he disbelieves in coercion by arms in a Government founded upon consent. To restore the Union by war, is an absurdity that never entered the vigorous brain of this young statesman of the West. He has studied the constitutional history of the country too closely ever to be carried away by any such delusion as this. Should the Democratic ticket be elected, and a cessation of hostilities be secured for a few weeks, the man does not live at the North who will have the moral courage to advocate a policy that shall open again the bloody drama of war, with all its terrible surroundings."

The World says:
"General McClellan, when inaugurated, will find a war on his hands, (unless Mr. Lincoln shall, meantime, have made a disgraceful disunion peace,) and until reason becomes possible, he will conduct it with all the skill, vigor and efficiency which the country expects from a man who has accomplished a soldier and so staunch a friend to the Union, but in such a manner as will not obstruct the growth of a Union party in the South."

Within the past few days the price of corn in Cumberland, S. C., has declined from twenty-five to twelve dollars per bushel.—Beef, bacon and other articles have also declined in price.—*Savannah News.*

We do not know where "Cumberland, S. C." is, but we would enquire, are there any vacant houses in or near the place, to be let out by handmaids who recognize the doctrine of a future life of rewards and punishments?

OBITUARY.
Died, a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, at Point Lookout, Maryland, on the 16th of July last, Thomas Jerrard Jarratt, aged 31 years and 12 days.

Born on the anniversary of American Independence, this noble young man seemed to have inherited the noblest associations for at the beginning of this war he volunteered in the 8th Artillery, with which he remained till that company was sent out of the State. Being so young and withal the only hope and protection of his widowed mother, she prevailed upon him to remain at home. But his stay was of short duration, for burning with innate patriotism he soon "Resolved to mingle in the tide."

Where charging across furiously rode, "To conquer or to die."

He then joined Capt. Rufus S. Tucker's cavalry company, of which he was made Sergeant, and continued through the vicissitudes of three active campaigns, when on the 31st May last, he was taken prisoner at Hanover Court-House. For weeks a painful uncertainty as to his fate dropped the spirits of his family and friends, when at last they were assured of his safety through a fellow prisoner of war.

Alas! this consolation was brief; for a fellow-prisoner writes that he is no more. "Dust to dust, earth to earth."

The hero youth, gentle as a breeze, still lives in the hearts of a grief-stricken mother, sisters and brothers, and in the remembrance of a numerous kindred and sympathizing neighbors.

C. B. H.

CAMP 5TH N. C. CAVALRY,
Near Petersburg, Va.
At a meeting of the officers of the 5th N. C. Cavalry Regiment, held September 3d 1864, Capt. F. Shaw was called to the Chair, and Lieut. Geo. J. Moore was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman in a few feeling remarks referred to the recent sudden death of Surgeon Edwin McCree, and explained that the meeting was called for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings of the Regiment at his untimely demise.

The following were appointed a Committee to draft appropriate resolutions, viz. Capt. W. P. Rankin, Dr. T. P. Coleman and George W. J. Rose. They reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we tender to our bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; that to them their loss is great to us, to his profession and country.

Resolved 2d, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to his family, also to the Goldboro' Journal and Raleigh "Confederate" for publication.

Resolved 3d, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; that to them their loss is great to us, to his profession and country.

Resolved 4th, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to his family, also to the Goldboro' Journal and Raleigh "Confederate" for publication.

Resolved 5th, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; that to them their loss is great to us, to his profession and country.

Resolved 6th, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to his family, also to the Goldboro' Journal and Raleigh "Confederate" for publication.

Resolved 7th, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; that to them their loss is great to us, to his profession and country.

Resolved 8th, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to his family, also to the Goldboro' Journal and Raleigh "Confederate" for publication.

Resolved 9th, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; that to them their loss is great to us, to his profession and country.

Resolved 10th, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to his family, also to the Goldboro' Journal and Raleigh "Confederate" for publication.

Resolved 11th, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; that to them their loss is great to us, to his profession and country.

Resolved 12th, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to his family, also to the Goldboro' Journal and Raleigh "Confederate" for publication.

Resolved 13th, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; that to them their loss is great to us, to his profession and country.

Resolved 14th, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to his family, also to the Goldboro' Journal and Raleigh "Confederate" for publication.

Resolved 15th, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; that to them their loss is great to us, to his profession and country.

Resolved 16th, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to his family, also to the Goldboro' Journal and Raleigh "Confederate" for publication.

Resolved 17th, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; that to them their loss is great to us, to his profession and country.

Resolved 18th, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to his family, also to the Goldboro' Journal and Raleigh "Confederate" for publication.

Resolved 19th, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; that to them their loss is great to us, to his profession and country.

Resolved 20th, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to his family, also to the Goldboro' Journal and Raleigh "Confederate" for publication.

Resolved 21st, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; that to them their loss is great to us, to his profession and country.

Resolved 22nd, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to his family, also to the Goldboro' Journal and Raleigh "Confederate" for publication.

Resolved 23rd, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; that to them their loss is great to us, to his profession and country.

Resolved 24th, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to his family, also to the Goldboro' Journal and Raleigh "Confederate" for publication.

Resolved 25th, That we tender to his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction; that to them their loss is great to us, to his profession and country.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Petersburg.
PETERSBURG, Sept. 10.—This morning about two o'clock, the enemy massed eleven regiments in front of Finsog and Harris' skirmish line driving in two of our lines and capturing some thirty prisoners. Gen. Finsog and Harris quickly rallied their men, retaking the inner line and capturing sixty prisoners, including one commissioned officer. One skirmish line was re-established at a distance of some points two hundred yards, at others not more than fifty yards in the rear of our former skirmish line. On yesterday sharpshooting began on this part of the line. Heretofore a sort of truce existed. Prisoners captured belong to the first brigade, third division, second corps—Nothing of interest at this hour.

From Gen. Wheeler.
RICHMOND, Sept. 11.—In an official dispatch, dated headquarters, Wheeler reports as follows: We destroyed the Railroad and bridge on the Nashville Railroad, near moved down on the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad. We destroyed fifty miles of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad; also several trains and much property.

In every fight thus far with the enemy, we have been successful, capturing and damaging a large number. Our loss is about one hundred killed and wounded. No prisoners captured in action from us.

From Maryland.
RICHMOND, Sept. 11.—The new Constitution for Maryland, was adopted by the Convention on the 6th—years 43, says 23. Dent, who voted in the negative, said the Constitution was an instrument of wrong and oppression unparalleled in the history of American constitutions. The Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

Written a lengthy letter in reply to Judge Ould's recent proposals for exchange of prisoners. He says if the Confederate authorities are willing to exchange colored soldiers as prisoners claimed as slaves in the Confederate States, the principal difficulty in effecting exchange will be removed.

From Georgia.
MACON, Sept. 9.—In their retreat from Jonesboro' the enemy burned every cross, and broke every rail for fifteen miles on the Macon and Western road. Our pickets extend six miles beyond Jonesboro', with no enemy in sight, except scattering parties. A Captain and five privates were captured yesterday. They were very insolent, stating that having virtually suppressed the rebellion in Georgia, Sherman's army would now help Grant take Richmond and win the war up. They also stated that thirty thousand of his men would be mustered out this month, and that the times of many of these had already expired before the fall of Atlanta, but they were consoled to remain until after that event happened.

The enemy is closely massed around Atlanta, and there is not the slightest prospect of an advance soon. Our army is again in splendid spirits.

From Mobile.
MOBILE, Sept. 9.—Gen. Taylor has assumed command of this department.
Gov. Watts is here.
Four blockaders are in sight. All quiet.

Fire in Richmond.
RICHMOND, Sept. 10.—A very destructive fire occurred at Manchester last night, originating at Gilmore's Tobacco factory, which, with contents, embracing a large stock of tobacco, were entirely destroyed. Gary's Factory and several dwellings were also destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss will exceed a million and a half dollars.

From the North.
PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—The Herald of the 7th says Alvin Gillem telegraphs from Ball's Gap, Tenn., that he surprised Jack Morgan on the 4th, killed and defeated him, capturing seventy-five prisoners and one piece of artillery. Telegram from Berryville, Clark county, says there is no confirmation of Early's retreating up the Valley.

The Republicans carried Vermont with increased majority; also Wilmington, Delaware.
Seward made a great electioneering speech in Auburn Saturday night, announcing that he drafts would be informed, there being plenty of volunteers, and rebuked the radical abolitionists and denounced the peace Democrats, said slavery would not be interfered with after the war.

It is reported that Fremont will withdraw in ten days and that Wade of Ohio would take the step for Lincoln.

Telegrams from Washington say enlistments for the federal army the last ten days would average three thousand per day, and say the anti Republican ticket, forming in the west, will be Chase for President; Frank Blair, Jr. Vice President.

Roseau telegraphs that Wheeler has crossed Duck river, and joined his forces with Roddy, both retreating to Florence. There is a large force of rebels in Missouri.

The English press justify the seizure of the Georgia. The Herald says the World and News declare the fall of Atlanta amounts to nothing. Mooby captures an ambulance train and 35 wagons near Harper's Ferry. Heavy cannonading heard in the city last Sunday night in honor of the fall of Atlanta. Gold forty-one.

MOBILE, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch to the Register from Senatobia says the Memphis Bulletin of the 7th has been received, which contains a report that Shelby with five thousand men are threatening Charleston and Cape Girardeau Missouri. A large number of Prises, men are in Southern Missouri apparently awaiting the arrival of their General.

Memphis is filled with Arkansas rumors, none reliable.
The New York Mercury asserts that the Chicago Convention has tacitly agreed, upon a plan of reconstruction of the Union, and contemplates the organization of five separate Confederacies, each independent of the others, whose management of local affairs shall be bound to each other by alliance, offensive and defensive—these Confederacies to consist of the South Atlantic States—the Trans-Mississippi States—the North-West—the Middle States, and the New England States. A similar plan, proposed by Y. C. McLaughlin in Congress in February, 1861.

THE TOBACCO.
By authority of the General Tobacco Agent for North Carolina, County Agents are authorized to extend the time for the collection of the Tobacco, till the first of October, prox. To those farmers in the counties of Wake and Orange who have their Tobacco delivered by that time, as that is the last day of grace.

J. B. WHITE, Agent for Wake and Orange Counties. The Tobacco from Wake County is to be delivered to JOHN W. COBB, Raleigh. No. 2-4-10-15-20 Standard weight 5 lbs. in 4. W. 2 is weekly.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1864.

Everything for Georgia depends on the unaided of her people. She has got the people; they may be found in every town, as likely they may be found in North Carolina. Able-bodied men, strutting her streets and walking in her towns—fellows who have had it properly preserved for the whole war, and who have never struck a blow, except the blows which, like cowards from behind, they direct against their own country, just as their kindred have done in North Carolina. There is the Georgia Platform and Governor Brown, that bawling hump of States' rights? Where is his States' Rights, or the answer that makes right, now? If he had not less a marplot—more on the platform of Secedency—more inclined to adjoint the Executive of the nation, and to strengthen the hands of the Confederate government, he would be everlastingly making points and marks, Georgia would not to-day have been obliged to bow her neck to the tread of the invader, seated in her very midst. Nor would this have been the case if example had been made of traitors and Tories. If the public sentiment had forced them away, Georgia would have been better off. The day will come, when our views will be recognized. It is a little late. The great staff of the Confederacy to this time, has been "too late." But for this we would have had Fortresses, a navy; and but for this we wouldn't have a story in the land.

Encouraging the People.

Some people have a singular way of inspiring the people with hope, courage and fortitude, in times of peril and disaster. At least, they profess that this is their desire, while they constantly haunt them with visions, "go-gons and chimeras dire," that can have no other effect than to visit upon them distrust, fear and despondency. With a view to inspire *hope*, they tell us that the war is to last seven or seventy-times-seven years; that the pulpit, the press, the forum have all deluded, deceived and betrayed the people of the South, and that we must either make up our minds to "reconstruct" with the hated foe that has murdered our sons, outraged our daughters, slain in cold blood our old men, helpless childhood and innocent women, burnt our homes, robbed us of our property and laid waste our country—that we must consent to affiliate and fraternize with these fiends, or expect to waste the sea of blood and carnage world without end.

And to fill the hearts of our people with *courage*, they chaunt with pleasure the yankee dirge that "Jeff. Davis is a tyrant, that he is oppressing the people and preventing them from going back to the fond embrace of their loving yankee brethren," who are waiting to receive the prodigals, welcome them back to their father's home, where the fated self is awaiting their coming.

And to inspire their *fortitude*, they are reminded that the enemy is just about to hurl five hundred thousand fresh levies of his millions upon us, and where shall we hope to find a tenth of that number to meet them?

And yet such sentiments are allowed to be circulated in the homes and business places of community—the people read, and the base perpetrator claims to be a friend to his country.

For the Liberator.

that his good behavior makes her sincerely happy. Let her reward him for his efforts to please by smiles and affection. In this way she will cherish in her child's heart some of the noblest and most desirable feelings of our nature. She will cultivate in him an amiable disposition and a cheerful spirit.—Your child has been, during the day, very pleasant and obedient. Just before putting him to sleep for the night, you take his hand and say, 'My son, you have been a very good boy to-day. It makes me very happy to see you so kind and obedient. God loves children who are dutiful to their parents, and he promises to make them happy'. This approbation from his mother is to him a great reward. And when, with a more than ordinary affectionate tone, you say, "Good night, my dear son," he leaves the room with his little heart full of feeling. And when he closes his eyes for sleep, he is happy, and resolves that he will always try to do his duty.

A gentleman residing on the coast of England writes to the *London Times* that he distinctly heard the firing of the guns of the Alabama and Kearsage. His house is situated on an elevation of 110 feet above the surrounding district, and is distant 115 miles from the scene of conflict.

A correspondent of the *Augusta Chronicle*, writing from Mobile, says, "It is now no secret that 5,000 cavalry, from Kirby Smith's army, are on this side of the river, on their way to us."

A statement is published in the *New York Herald*, as authentic, that Lincoln agreed to resign, if Gen. John A. Dix were nominated at Chicago.

A safe promise Gen. Lee can with equal safety promise to surrender Richmond, if Gen. Lee is named as the successor of Richmond.

The Hour of Trial.

The Nashville correspondent of the New York Times, in giving a review of the situation, discusses the magnitude of the work the Federalists have yet to perform, and says:

Add to this the pending Presidential contest. It seems unfortunate that this element—now of strife, and, sometimes, bitter animosity, even in peaceful times,—should be added just now to the disturbing forces of the country. We could wish that it had been otherwise for the present. But it is upon us, and must be met manfully, as every other crisis has been. A contest of this kind has, in ordinary times, shaken the country from centre to circumference. When the storm was over, and the people calm again, and no injury was done to the Government by the force elemental strife, the fact was pointed at, abroad as at home, as a splendid illustration of the safe-working and self-conserving potency of republican institutions.

The test soon to be re-enacted may involve more real peril than any that has preceded it. A mighty civil war, upon our basis, would demand prosecution, essential to our unity, and hence our very salvation, demands the whole energies of the country; the enemies of the Administration, aided by some who have ranked hitherto as its staunchest supporters, straining every nerve to overturn it, as if that were more important than to crush armed rebellion now, and for years struggling to overturn the Government; personal dissensions, which parties have for years thriven upon power and place, blended with honest, but misjudging zeal for a change of rulers, and the inauguration of a different policy in conducting affairs,—all these things suggest grounds of fear that the coming contest may prove one of unexampled bitterness, the effects of which upon the country, in this its greatest trial hour, may prove equally disastrous to the highest interests.

DEATH OF CAPT. THOMAS POOL.—A letter has been received in this city confirming the reported death of Capt. Thos. Pool, of the "Oak City Guards," 14th Regiment. He was killed in an engagement with the enemy at Charlottesville, Va., on the 24th of last month. Capt. Pool was a gallant officer and a worthy

that he should do this great thing? and went home and murdered his master. The following is an extract from the Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln, March 4, 1861:

'Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no aid on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions, as to terms of future peace, are again upon you. This constitutes the very situations, belong to the people, who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.'

The following is an extract from a speech of Jefferson Davis, in the United States Senate, Jan. 10, 1864:

'If you will not have it thus; if in the pride of power, if in contempt of reason and reliance upon force, you say we shall not go, but shall remain as subjects to you, then, gentlemen of the North, a war is to be inaugurated, the like of which man has never seen. Sufficiently dangerous on both sides, in close contact, with only imaginary lines of division, and with many means of approach, such sustained by positive feeling, the people of which will give freely both of money and of men, the conflicts must be multiplied indefinitely; and masses of man, sacrificed to the demon of civil war, will furnish hellscape, such as the recent war in Italy did not suffer. At the end of all this, what will you have effected? Destruction upon both sides; subjugation upon neither; a treaty of peace leaving both torn and bleeding; the wail of the widow and the cry of the orphan uttered for those peaceful notes of domestic happiness that now prevail throughout the land; and then you will agree to go to the same business as of old, as best you may. This is to be the end of war. Through long series of years you may waste your strength, distress your people, and get at last in the position which you might have had at first, had justice and reason, instead of our Sins and passion, folly and crime, dictated your course.'

Subscribed to this "Declaration"

17 Nances, Martin Clegg.
Aug. 25.—Co K: Lieut. Simmons, Co I, Ben
Gammon, Co G, W. Harrington,
G. J. Moore; Acting Adj't.

GEORGE'S WIF.—At a party social, as
young gentleman named Frost was eating an
apple in a quiet corner by himself, a young
lady came up and gently asked him "why
didst thou share with me?"

He goodly naturally turned the side which
was not bitten towards her, saying: "Ere
take it if you wish."

"No, I thank you," she exclaimed, looking
at him archly; "I would rather have one that
is not *frost-bitten*," and merily ran off to be
the company, leaving poor Frost with a lump
in his heart.

THE GRECIAN WHIGG.—Since the ad-
option of the prevalent fashion of trailing dr-
esses, our male readers have doubtless watch-
ed with a species of admiring awe the dexter-
ous manœuvre by which the ladies manage to av-
oid becoming scratched by their train in the crowd
of the streets. It has not been until now, how-
ever, that we learned the technical na-
me of this move, and that masculinity may
longer burn in ignorance on the point, but
to-day that it is called *the Grecian Whig*.

"What is there those Boston Bods are
up to," said Mr. Partridge, "I'm told some-
thing has more than a hundred heads. I
saw poor Paul often wanted me to go and see the
thing but I am thankful I never went."

GR. STEALING.—The Texans have at last
decided in making a song on Yankee Gen-
Steale, and here it is:

"Gen. Frederick Steale comes stealing along
Stealing our hogs and stealing our cows,
Stealing our sheep and stealing our corn,
And stealing the property of our plant-
Stealing on Gen. Steale, are leading us
The lightning bolts of very cold steel."

A Patrie.—A man who gives twenty dol-
lars for the relief of the refugees, and en-
dorses the rest of his income "five hundred per
cent."

Some Indignance.—Asking a man
for a price for an article and not caring
to pay it, was called *indignance*.

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